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EIGHT NEW CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

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The following new species of Chrysomelidae are among those collected by P. J. Darlington in the Dominican Republic in the summer of 1938.

Galerucella constanzae, n. sp.

Fig. 2.

Oblong oval, about 4.5 mm. long, not shining, covered with fine hairs, the elytra with conspicuous punctation; pale yellow brown with dark antennae, a dark spot across top of head, 6 spots on pronotum, and 4 dark vittae on each elytron, abdomen dark, and legs with dark rings about femora and tibiae.

Head pale with dark mouthparts and a dark spot on either side of median line extending to the tubercles; covered with fine pubescence and densely punctate. Antennae extending a little below humeri, dark with the base of the first six joints pale, third joint longest. Prothorax twice as broad as long, much depressed on the sides and canaliculate down middle; sides somewhat angulate, a sharp tooth at apex and another at basal fourth; surface dull, densely punctate and pubescent; two small spots at the middle of the anterior margin and four large spots, one on each lateral margin and two in the middle extending to the basal margin. Scutellum pale, pubescent. Elytra oblong, smoothly convex with only a short intrahumeral depression, the pale vittae appearing slightly elevated, surface densely and coarsely punctate, and covered with a fine pubescence; each elytron with four black vittae none of which reach the apex, the first two between the suture and the intrahumeral depression being so closely placed that only a very fine light line is visible between them, then a wide pale vitta extending down from the intrahumeral depression to the apex, followed by the third and fourth dark vittae arising from the humerus and with a similar very narrow pale line between, the suture and margin with pale edges. Body beneath shining and covered with fine pubescence, pale with dark shadings on breast, dark coxae, and dark abdomen (except at the tip). Legs pale with dark rings about the middle of the femora and tibiae and dark spots at the joinings. Claws finely toothed. Length 4.5 to 5 mm. Width 2.2 to 2.5 mm.

Type.—Male, and 1 paratype, female, M. C. Z. Cat. No. 23630. 2 paratypes (1 male, 1 female) U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 53279.

Type locality.—Constanza, 3–4000 ft., Dom. Rep., taken in August, 1938, by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—This species is closely related to the other vittate species of *Galerucella*. *G. oteroi* Blake from Cuba has fewer pronotal spots and wider pale elytral vittae. *G. maculipes* Blake from Cuba, besides being differently marked, has transverse depressions on the elytra. *G. varicornis* Weise from Cuba is also transversely depressed and has different pronotal marks. *G. venustula* Suffrian from Cuba is finely punctate and without large pronotal spots. *G. oblitterata* Oliv. has fewer elytral vittae.

Galerucella chrysura, n. sp.

Fig. 1.

Oblong oval, about 4 mm. long, dark brownish black, densely pubescent with irregular whitish elytral vittae, the hair at apex of elytra and sometimes along the sides with a golden lustre.

Head deep brown or black above, pale brown on lower front, densely covered with pale pubescence and densely punctate above tubercles, and with a median line. Antennae extending a little below humeri, pale reddish brown with apex of each joint sometimes dark, third joint longer than others. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, with deep concavities on each side and a channel in the middle; sides angulate, a nodule near base and apex; densely punctate and covered with short pale hair; black with the margin deep brown. Scutellum dark, pubescent. Elytra oblong, a deep intrahumeral depression, a transverse one before the middle and another before the apical narrowing, a callosity on each elytron at the apical curve that obscures the margin below at that point when viewed from above; dark brown, densely pubescent, the pubescence on the prominences at the humeri, base, middle and before the apex thicker and darker brown, a narrow interrupted vitta of white pubescence near suture, another pale and more scantily pubescent vitta beginning in the intrahumeral depression and running down the side, along the sides irregular patches of whitish pubescence, at the apex the hairs whitish and often with a golden lustre. Body beneath dark, shining, with a fine pale pubescence; legs light brown with a dark ring around the middle of the femora and sometimes another one around the tibiae. Claws finely toothed. Length 3.8 to 4.5 mm. Width 1.5 to 1.8 mm.

Type.—Male, and 1 paratype (female), M. C. Z. Cat. No. 23631. 2 paratypes (males), U. S. Nat. Museum Cat. No. 53280.

Type locality.—Constanza to Jarabacoa, 2–4000 ft., Dom. Rep., collected in August, 1938, by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—This is the second species of its kind to be described from this island. The other species, *G. conjuncta* Blake, from Haiti, is a wider species, lacking the transverse elytral depressions, and with more conspicuous and regular white lines on its elytra, and it has a pale prothorax. *G. chrysura* is the only one

so far known from the West Indies with a dark prothorax. The metallic golden hairs at the apex make it easily distinguished. *G. walcotti* Bryant from Porto Rico has a similar depression across the elytra but a pale prothorax and different elytral pattern.

***Oedionychis megalopia*, n. sp.**

Fig. 3.

Elongate oblong, 4.2 mm. long, brownish gray, antennae pale, each elytron with 7 small brown spots.

Head shining, pale yellowish gray with a large puncture on either side near the eye, followed by a row of punctures forming a groove along the side of the eye to the groove above the tubercles; a median line down vertex. Interocular space about one-third the width of the head, eyes large. Antennae entirely pale, extending nearly to the middle of the elytra, third joint a little shorter than fourth, remainder approximately equal. Prothorax about twice as wide as long with wide explanate margin, somewhat recurved; a slight basal depression; surface smooth, shining and yellowish gray. Scutellum entirely pale. Elytra narrowly elongate, not very convex, with well marked humeri and an intrahumeral depression, surface shiny, finely punctate, gray, with elongate brown spots, placed as follows: a humeral spot, one in the middle near base, in line with this another one at middle and a large one at apical third; on the side, one below humeral spot, and one at the middle; still another one between lateral and median spot slightly below them. Body beneath pale, finely punctate, legs a little darker.

Type.—Male, M. C. Z. Cat. No. 23632.

Type locality.—San José de las Matas, 1–2000 ft., Dom. Rep., collected in June, 1938, by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—Only one specimen of this was collected. It is the only pale *Oedionychis* so far recorded from this island, and belongs to the group with large eyes and narrow elongate form. In coloration it reminds one of Suffrian's *Oedionychis 10 = punctata*, but the spots in that species appear to be not only differently placed but fewer in number and in that one the pronotum is also spotted.

***Hemilactica graphica*, n. sp.**

Fig. 5.

Elongate oblong, 4.5 mm. long, shining and finely punctate, pale yellow brown, with deeper brown markings on the head, pronotum, and across elytra; prothorax with a rather poorly marked and shallow basal groove, limited at the ends, elytra with numerous faint costae.

Head pale, shining, with a dark brown band across vertex above tubercles, tubercles well marked, slightly produced, a carina down lower front, occiput densely punctate, a large fovea on either side near the eye; interocular space

about one-third the width of the head, eyes very large and closely set. Antennae extending half way down elytra, entirely pale, first and fourth joints longer than others. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, with arcuate sides and nearly straight basal margin; a wide shallow basal depression limited at the sides, and a slight depression anteriorly on either side; surface shining, finely punctate, a row of coarser punctures of a deep brown color about anterior angle and a tiny but conspicuous spot at apex, color pale yellow brown with five larger dark brown spots, one in the middle, two anteriorly and two at the ends of the basal groove. Scutellum pale. Elytra elongate, somewhat depressed and with numerous faint ridges extending rather irregularly to apical narrowing; intrahumeral depression well marked; surface finely and densely punctate, shining; yellow brown with pale yellow apex and a lighter band edged with irregular graph-like markings of dark brown across the middle of the elytra. Body beneath entirely pale, shining, and with fine pubescence. Hind tibiae grooved and with a short spur, claws widely dentate. Length 4.5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Type.—Female, M. C. Z. Cat. No. 23633.

Type locality.—Mt. Diego de Ocampo, 3–4000 ft., Dom. Rep., collected in July, 1938, by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—This is the first species of the genus to be described from outside of Cuba. It agrees with the Cuban species in its long antennae, the very shallow and inconspicuous basal groove on the prothorax, the irregular costae on the elytra, the spur on the hind tibiae, dentate claws, and open anterior coxal cavities, as well as in general features of coloration. It is more elongate and the eyes are larger and more closely set than in the other species.

***Batonota pubescens*, n. sp.**

Fig. 7.

Subtriangular, 8–10 mm. long, reddish or yellowish brown, usually more or less covered with a white or yellowish powdery, sometimes cottony, exudation that clings to the short pubescence; antennae pale with last two joints dark and outside apices of joints 5, 6, and 7, with a dark spot; body beneath shining black with two reddish spots on vertex of head, sometimes the sides of the breast and usually the edge of the abdomen reddish; legs yellowish except at base. Elytra with spine of medium length and coarse semistriate punctures, the intervals between being raised.

Head entirely concealed from above, dark, with the two prominences above tubercles reddish, sometimes lower front with reddish tinge, vertex and front rugosely punctate, eyes surrounded by a fringe of hairs; the prosternum opposite eye without a deep excavation. Antennae extending to the anterior edge of elytra, first five joints slender, not very pubescent, remainder much wider and with fine pubescence, 5th, 6th, and 7th joints with a dark spot on the outer edge at the apex, remainder pale with the last two joints dark. Prothorax reddish brown, often with darker brown areas in the basal half, somewhat convex with a ridge down the middle and a depression on either side at base, and a wide

explanate margin, basal margin above scutellum nearly straight or at most only slightly curved, not notched to form an inverted V; surface rugosely punctured, wrinkled and uneven, with short pale pubescence. Scutellum rounded, triangular, reddish or yellowish. Elytra widest at anterior produced angle of explanate margin, thence narrowing slightly and broadly rounded at apex, the explanate margin produced forwardly and laterally and not much rounded anteriorly but going off at nearly right angles from the side of the prothorax and forming in some specimens almost a knob at the end; from the humerus to this knob a diagonal carina; the sutural spine of moderate length; surface with deep coarse semi-striate punctures, on sides and at apex the punctation becoming more confused; intervals between more or less subcostate; a pronounced rounded costa on either side running from the spine to the base; two moderately pronounced ones running parallel to the suture from below spine nearly to the apex, and two or more running from the humerus along the convex sides; surface shiny and with fine short hairs usually longer on anterior margins; on most specimens a white or yellowish exudation that frequently gives a gray color to the beetle and covers all but the raised portions of the prothorax and elytra and coats the pubescence. Body beneath shiny black with the sides of the breast sometimes and the extreme edge of the abdomen usually reddish. Legs pale brown except at the base of the femora. Abdomen with a fine pubescence along the edge of each segment. Length 8.2 to 10.4 mm. Width 7 to 8.8 mm.

Type.—Male, and 27 paratypes, M. C. Z. Cat. No. 23634. 6 paratypes, U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 53281.

Type locality.—Constanza, 3–4000 ft., Dom. Rep., collected in August, 1938, by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—Two species of *Batonota* with a long spine have been described already from Haiti. Concerning *B. rugosa* Wagener, Spaeth, with the type in his possession, writes that the type locality was erroneously given as Haiti, and that the species is the same as the South American *B. ensifera*. *B. aculeata* Boh., described from Santo Domingo, must be closely related to the present species, but I have been unable to find specimens of it to compare either in the National Museum or at New York or Cambridge. *B. aculeata* is described as nigropiceous, with the sides of the abdomen having a rufotestaceous margin. In color, at least, the two species are unlike. Neither does Boheman's description of the elytral ridging exactly match, as in *B. pubescens* all of the intervals are more or less costate. Moreover, Boheman, while noting a very fine elytral punctation on *B. aculeata* does not mention at all the pubescence which is such a striking characteristic of *B. pubescens*. This is accentuated on most of the specimens that Mr. Darlington collected by the whitish exudation that clings to every hair. This deposit can not be mold as Mr. Darlington states that it was on the beetles when he caught them. I find traces of a similar substance on specimens of other species of *Batonota* in the collection.

Paratrikona variegata, n. sp.

Fig. 4.

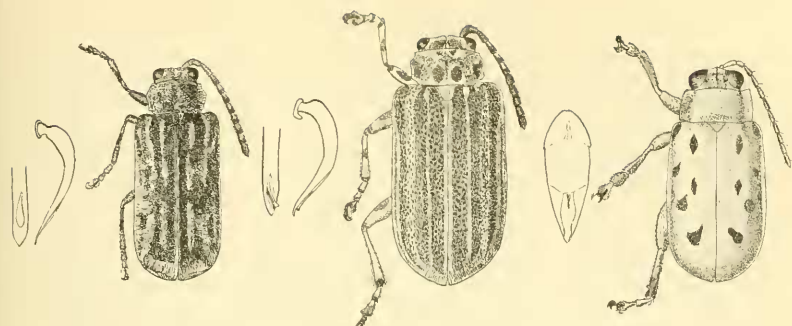
Roundly ovate, convex, about 8 mm. long, reddish or yellowish brown above with irregular dark piceous markings on the prothorax and along the convex sides of the elytra and in the middle, body beneath dark with the tibiae, tarsi, and all but the last one or two antennal joints pale. Margins widely explanate, the gibbosity on the elytra not prolonged into a spine; prothorax usually densely punctate, elytra coarsely and subseriatly punctate.

Head entirely concealed from above, dark reddish or piceous, front punctate, the prosternum deeply excavate on either side of the eye, forming a prominent angle. Antennae pale with the last joint and sometimes the last two or three joints dark, the first five joints slender and shiny, the remainder much thicker and with fine dense pubescence. Prothorax rounded in front, not at all excavate over head, widened broadly in the middle where it is nearly twice as broad as long, thence narrowed to base with sinuate margin; slightly convex, and with irregular humps, surface shiny and usually rugosely and densely punctate, each puncture with a fine short hair; in one specimen the surface smooth and polished and with only obsolete punctuation; in color usually paler yellowish or reddish brown anteriorly and about the margin, and deep brown or piceous on the sides and in the middle, but the coloring variable. Scutellum rounded triangular, often finely punctate. Elytra with wide explanate margin, very rugosely punctate and produced anteriorly to the middle of the prothorax in a rounded lobe; elytra widest a little below humeri, thence gradually narrowed and rounded at the apex. Humeri prominent, a short thickened callous running from the humerus into the margin and another at the middle and smaller ones at intervals to the apex. The sutural gibbosity on basal half of the elytra rising up into a pronounced hump which is not at all attenuated into a spine, in this respect resembling *P. turritella* Blake and not *P. turrifera* Boh. Surface shiny and with deep coarse subseriate punctures, interstices with fine scattered punctures; color reddish or yellowish with an irregular piceous marking extending from the humerus nearly to the apex, and a blotch about the sutural gibbosity and another below the middle near the suture, these markings more or less conspicuous in different specimens. Body beneath entirely black and shining except the tibiae and tarsi, which are usually paler reddish brown. Claws approximate, simple. Length 7.5 to 8 mm. Width 7 to 7.3 mm.

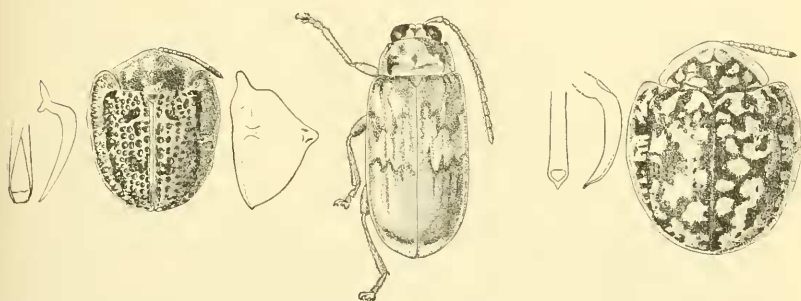
Type.—Male, and 6 paratypes, M. C. Z. Cat. No. 23635. 2 paratypes U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 53282.

Type locality.—Constanza, 3–4000 ft., Dom. Rep., collected in August, 1938, by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—This species is closely related to *P. turrifera* Boh. but has not so prolonged an elytral gibbosity and is more coarsely punctate. It also has distinct pronotal and elytral dark markings. It is smaller than the Cuban species, *P. turritella* Blake. *P. ovata* Blake is a more ovate species and lacks dark markings.



1. *Galerucella chrysura* 2. *Galerucella constanzae* 3. *Oedionychis megalopia*



4. *Paratrikona variegata* 5. *Hemilactica graphica* 6. *Asteriza darlingtoni*



7. *Batonota pubescens*

8. *Paratrikona rubescens*

Paratrikona rubescens, n. sp.

Fig. 8.

Roundly ovate, about 9 mm. long, deep red, the prothorax with darker markings, undersurface piceous, antennae pale with the last two joints dark; surface shining, prothorax densely punctate, elytra very coarsely and subseriately punctate. Elytra with a sutural gibbosity similar to that of *P. variegata*.

Head entirely concealed from above, entirely dark, punctate between the eyes, the prosternum deeply excavate opposite the eye. Antennae pale yellow with the last two or three joints dark, first five joints slender and shiny, remainder much thicker and finely pubescent. Prothorax not quite twice as wide as long, widely rounded anteriorly without excavation above the head, with an explanate margin, slightly convex, a wide heart-shaped callosity in the middle and smaller callosities about sides, surface very shiny and densely and coarsely punctate; reddish about margin, deepening to piceous except on the most raised portions. Scutellum rounded triangular, shiny, impunctate. Elytra similar to *P. variegata* in shape and in regard to the sutural gibbosity, which is not drawn out into a spine; in color entirely deep red without dark markings, the punctures even coarser than in *P. variegata*. Under surface entirely dark and shining, claws approximate, simple. Length 8.5 to 9 mm. Width 7 to 7.5 mm.

Type.—Male, and 1 paratype, M. C. Z. Cat. No. 23636.

Type locality.—Jarabacoa, 1500–4000 ft., Dom. Rep., collected in August, 1938, by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—This species is very closely related to *P. variegata*. It is a little larger, the prothorax is a little wider anteriorly and not so visibly pubescent, the elytra are without dark markings and of a deep red instead of yellowish brown, the sutural gibbosity is a little higher and the punctures even coarser and fewer. The aedeagus is similar but the tip is a little less rounded. Mr. Darlington writes that while *P. variegata* when alive is about the same yellowish brown color as in the dried specimens, *P. rubescens* when alive is "rather deep red with conspicuous white blotches irregularly arranged. It was a very unusual and attractive color pattern. I found the two specimens on a single little shrub in heavy forest and searched very carefully for similar shrubs and more specimens but could not find any." Only a slight trace of the white markings remains on the dried specimens.

Asteriza darlingtoni, n. sp.

Fig. 6.

Roundly ovate, convex, shining black with red hyaline margin, the prothorax and elytra with large, irregularly shaped, yellow patches that in life are probably golden or iridescent. Antennae pale with the last joint dark. Legs reddish, femora mostly black except at apex.

Head entirely concealed from above, densely punctate over front, shining

black with two pale yellow spots above antennal bases. Antennae pale with three basal joints shining, remainder covered with short fine hairs, the tip of the last joint darkened, 3d and 4th joints subequal and long, 5th to 9th gradually wider and short. Prothorax about twice as wide as long at base, thence gradually narrowing to a rounded front that entirely conceals head, sinuate on the basal margin; a wide reddish hyaline margin, and a shining black, somewhat convex disc, with pale yellow spots, two anterior, three lateral, and five median; surface shining, with very fine scattered punctures, a deeply indented one on either side of middle in four of the five specimens. Scutellum tiny, rounded triangular, shining black. Elytra rounded convex, wider at the base than prothorax with wide margin with a reddish edge; humeri prominent, a thickening running into the margin from the humerus and also at the middle of the elytra; surface shining black with large irregularly shaped blotches of yellow; deep coarse but not dense punctures from the suture to the middle, these more or less striate but on the sides becoming denser and confused. Body beneath shining black with the apex of the femora, tibiae, and tarsi reddish; claws simple and widely divergent. Length 8 to 10.4 mm. Width 7.5 to 8 mm.

Type.—Male, and 2 paratypes, M. C. Z. Cat. No. 23637. 2 paratypes, U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 53283.

Type locality.—Constanza to Jarabacoa and Constanza, 2–4000 ft., Dom. Rep., collected in August, 1938, by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—This is the second species of the genus to be described. The other, *A. flavicornis* Oliv., described from Guiana, is very similar in size and coloring but the elytra are more closely punctate and do not have such large pale blotches. The aedeagus also differs in being less acutely tipped than in *A. darlingtoni*. When specimens were soaked in water, some of the original living colors returned and the yellow elytral spots became golden with green and blue iridescence.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF TACHINIDAE PARASITIC UPON HEMLOCK SAWFLY LARVAE IN NORTH AMERICA (DIPTERA : TACHINIDAE).

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In the course of studies of the hemlock sawfly, *Neodiprion tsugae* Middleton, by field workers of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, two new species of Tachinidae, one representing an undescribed genus, have been reared in numbers as parasites of the sawfly larvae. These are described at this time to make names available for use in economic and biological papers.